

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Extinguishing the Fiery Cross of Mahmud Jan.

ROBERTS RESTS FROM PURSUIT.

England and Russia Make Friendly Overtures.

MUKHTAR'S PROCLAMATION.

Cuban Charity Fails to Begin at Home.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1879.

Only 400 metres of the St. Gothard Tunnel now remain to be cut.

A boiler in a factory in the St. Louis quarter of Paris has exploded, killing six persons and injuring two.

A despatch to the Times from Berlin says that correspondence has been discovered proving an alliance between the German socialists and Russian nihilists.

A duel was fought with swords near Paris yesterday between M. Humbert, a writer on the *Moniteur*, and the editor of the *Lanterne*. M. Humbert's sword was broken during the fight, when the duel was stopped.

The weather is milder in London and on the Continent. At Paris it is thawing after thirty-two days of frost, during which the thermometer touched eight degrees below zero. This is the coldest weather on record there.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, as a confirmation of a more hopeful view of internal affairs, mentions that the newspaper censorship has been relaxed for the five months for which the *Golos* had been suspended.

The troubles in New Calabar, West Africa, between King Anachore, of New Calabar, and his followers on one hand, and a powerful chief called Will Bräid, and his adherents, on the other, have been settled by the mediation of a British naval officer and the British Consul.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "Prince Bismarck has declared his readiness to propose an imperial contribution to a company to be formed for the purpose of buying the factories and plantations in Samoa and other South Sea Islands, of J. C. Godeffroy & Sons, the Hamburg merchants, who suspended business some time ago."

THE CZAR AND CZAREWITZ.

The *Daily News* Berlin correspondent hears from a good source that the Czar has agreed to hand over the government to the Czarowitz so far as the internal affairs of the Empire are concerned. To this proposition, however, the Czarowitz will not assent.

THE DREIKAISERBUND.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says he is authorized to contradict the rumors that a revival of the alliance between the three Emperors is contemplated. The correspondent also denies that any alterations are at present intended in the protective tariff. He says it is understood that the imperial government intend bringing in a bill restricting the right of free settlement with a view to checking the spread of socialism.

WHICH TO BELIEVE?

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says he knows that the first step toward a rapprochement between England and Russia has been taken in an unusual and significant manner. He also says: "It is known that the greatest satisfaction will be experienced in the highest official quarters here if an arrangement can be effected." The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent, on the other hand, asserts that the report that an arrangement has been reached between England and Russia on the Central Asian question is totally unfounded.

THE STEAMER ARIAGON.

The owners of the steamer Ariagon, about whose safety some fear is entertained in consequence of rumors of her foundering at sea, state that they have heard nothing from that steamer since she sailed from Bristol on the 19th inst. for New York.

MONTENEGRO GETS QUEINER.

A telegram from Cetinje to Vienna reports that the Prince of Montenegro has informed the Powers that, inasmuch as the Porte is intentionally delaying the surrender of Gushinje, he has determined to act according to his own judgment. A telegram from Constantinople says that Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Gushinje and Plava, stating that those districts now belong to Montenegro, and he telegraphed to the Porte yesterday that a more conciliatory disposition prevails, justifying the hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties arising from the territorial cession.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says he hears from a good source that Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin, will resign on Monday. M. Waddington's relinquishment of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. This, says the correspondent, is to be regretted, as Count de St. Vallier has done much toward establishing the existing good relations between Germany and France. Several newspapers point out that the new Cabinet is perfectly homogeneous, containing only members of the moderate Left and republican union. The *Standard's* Paris correspondent believes that the formation of the new Cabinet settles absolutely nothing, but merely postpones the only rational denouement to the crisis for a short time.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent reports that the change in the Ministry of France has produced a decidedly unfavorable impression in Germany, owing mainly to the retirement of M. Waddington from the Cabinet and of the Count de St. Vallier from the Ambassadorship at Berlin. The *Times's* Paris correspondent says the new Cabinet is viewed by the organs of the advanced Left as satisfactory; by those of the extreme Left as much better than they expected; by those of the socialists as a step toward their own accession; by those of the reactionaries as the puppet of Gambetta and by those of the Left Centre as consisting of moderate men and, as a necessary experiment, entitled to a fair trial.

THE STORM IN SCOTLAND.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE VIOLENT GALES THAT SWEEP OVER THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

TEMPERATURE WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday is believed to have been terribly disastrous at sea. Pieces

of wreckage were picked up on Sunday at the mouth of the Frith of Forth and along the Fife shore in exposed places.

THE STORM'S RAVAGES.

In Fifeshire trees were uprooted, walls blown down and much damage done to property. In Kirkcaldy there were numerous narrow escapes from falling slates and chimneys. People were blown off their feet in the streets of the town of Greenock by the terrific gale of wind that prevailed. A fierce tempest broke over Greenock district on Sunday night and great damage was done to property of every kind. Gables and houses were blown down; brick walls and palings enclosing gardens and yards were demolished; a large number of houses were stripped of roofs, slates and zinc, and innumerable chimneys were sent flying into the streets, rendering it highly dangerous to traverse the town. So strong was the gale that many people were thrown down while attempting to cross from under the shelter of the houses.

HURRICANES IN THE ATLANTIC.

Little damage was done to vessels in the harbor, but those at Tail Bank dragged their anchors and were injured somewhat. Incoming steamers report that fearful storms are raging outside, so that it is evident the prediction of the *Herald's* Weather Bureau as to the continuance of the bad weather is well founded.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

DEVICE OF MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN TO PRESERVE THE COPYRIGHT OF THEIR NEW PLAY—ITS PERFORMANCE IN A SMALL DEVONSHIRE TOWN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The *Daily News* has the following remarks on Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Pirates of Penzance":

"The little town of Paignton, on the south coast of Devon, will be known to summer visitors for its bathing facilities and its beautiful surrounding scenery, but even in the height of summer holidays a much less dreary place than in the days of midwinter. It is not, we believe, regarded as a favorable locality for dramatic enterprise. Nevertheless Paignton possesses a theatre, though not a very large one, as will be inferred, for the proprietors endowed it with the modest name of the Royal Bijou. There to-morrow evening the long expected, new and original comic opera by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, which it is hoped will out-rival even the world-wide fame of 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' will be represented for the first time in any country. We may observe that the buff-colored posters which here and there made their appearance in a timid way on the walls of the town, announce that the new piece, which bears the title of 'The Pirates of Penzance; or, Love and Duty,' is to be represented for one day only, on Monday, the 29th of December, at two P. M. precisely. But the truth is, this is just about the moment when Mr. Sullivan's score is expected to arrive by the Bolivia, so that a little longer delay has been found absolutely necessary. The half dozen persons, if so many, who expected to attend have, however, presumably heard of this unavoidable postponement, for news in Paignton having but a small distance to travel, travels fast. The prices of admission, it may here be remarked, are not less modest than the name inscribed over the portals of the theatre—Sofa stalls, three shillings; second seats, two shillings and one shilling; gallery, sixpence. Of course under these circumstances the rehearsals of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's work by the little company who are coming over from Torquay for the occasion cannot be of the careful kind which a piece of some importance might seem to demand, but the representation has for its sole object compliance with the letter of the law, which requires that an English literary, dramatic or musical work shall be produced for the first time in this country under penalty of forfeiture of the rights of author or composer. 'The Pirates of Penzance' is in two acts, each comprised in one act scene. The first represents a vast cavern, with a view of the sea. The second represents a ruined chapel, intensely picturesque as seen by the light of the moon. The story may be regarded as a satire or burlesque upon the conventional romance of buccaneering and the sentimentalities of a pirate's career on the stage and in narratives of fiction. Its hero is Frederick, a young corsair, beloved by beautiful Mabel, daughter of a major general, whose functions are necessarily inimical to the ordinary pursuits of a gallant and adventurous suitor for the hand of a young lady. A sergeant of police is also among the more prominent personages, as are James and Samuel, two pirates, and Ruth, Frederick's nurse.

"That the production of 'The Pirates of Penzance' at the Royal Bijou Theatre of Paignton for one night only will attain the objects in view there can be no doubt, though the selection of this remote and curiously unlikely locality for the first performance will doubtless be denominated to the crisis for a short time.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent reports that the change in the Ministry of France has produced a decidedly unfavorable impression in Germany, owing mainly to the retirement of M. Waddington from the Cabinet and of the Count de St. Vallier from the Ambassadorship at Berlin. The *Times's* Paris correspondent says the new Cabinet is viewed by the organs of the advanced Left as satisfactory; by those of the extreme Left as much better than they expected; by those of the socialists as a step toward their own accession; by those of the reactionaries as the puppet of Gambetta and by those of the Left Centre as consisting of moderate men and, as a necessary experiment, entitled to a fair trial.

THE STORM IN SCOTLAND.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE VIOLENT GALES THAT SWEEP OVER THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

TEMPERATURE WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday is believed to have been terribly disastrous at sea. Pieces

of wreckage were picked up on Sunday at the mouth of the Frith of Forth and along the Fife shore in exposed places.

THE STORM'S RAVAGES.

In Fifeshire trees were uprooted, walls blown down and much damage done to property. In Kirkcaldy there were numerous narrow escapes from falling slates and chimneys. People were blown off their feet in the streets of the town of Greenock by the terrific gale of wind that prevailed. A fierce tempest broke over Greenock district on Sunday night and great damage was done to property of every kind. Gables and houses were blown down; brick walls and palings enclosing gardens and yards were demolished; a large number of houses were stripped of roofs, slates and zinc, and innumerable chimneys were sent flying into the streets, rendering it highly dangerous to traverse the town. So strong was the gale that many people were thrown down while attempting to cross from under the shelter of the houses.

HURRICANES IN THE ATLANTIC.

Little damage was done to vessels in the harbor, but those at Tail Bank dragged their anchors and were injured somewhat. Incoming steamers report that fearful storms are raging outside, so that it is evident the prediction of the *Herald's* Weather Bureau as to the continuance of the bad weather is well founded.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

DEVICE OF MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN TO PRESERVE THE COPYRIGHT OF THEIR NEW PLAY—ITS PERFORMANCE IN A SMALL DEVONSHIRE TOWN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The *Daily News* has the following remarks on Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Pirates of Penzance":

"The little town of Paignton, on the south coast of Devon, will be known to summer visitors for its bathing facilities and its beautiful surrounding scenery, but even in the height of summer holidays a much less dreary place than in the days of midwinter. It is not, we believe, regarded as a favorable locality for dramatic enterprise. Nevertheless Paignton possesses a theatre, though not a very large one, as will be inferred, for the proprietors endowed it with the modest name of the Royal Bijou. There to-morrow evening the long expected, new and original comic opera by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, which it is hoped will out-rival even the world-wide fame of 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' will be represented for the first time in any country. We may observe that the buff-colored posters which here and there made their appearance in a timid way on the walls of the town, announce that the new piece, which bears the title of 'The Pirates of Penzance; or, Love and Duty,' is to be represented for one day only, on Monday, the 29th of December, at two P. M. precisely. But the truth is, this is just about the moment when Mr. Sullivan's score is expected to arrive by the Bolivia, so that a little longer delay has been found absolutely necessary. The half dozen persons, if so many, who expected to attend have, however, presumably heard of this unavoidable postponement, for news in Paignton having but a small distance to travel, travels fast. The prices of admission, it may here be remarked, are not less modest than the name inscribed over the portals of the theatre—Sofa stalls, three shillings; second seats, two shillings and one shilling; gallery, sixpence. Of course under these circumstances the rehearsals of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's work by the little company who are coming over from Torquay for the occasion cannot be of the careful kind which a piece of some importance might seem to demand, but the representation has for its sole object compliance with the letter of the law, which requires that an English literary, dramatic or musical work shall be produced for the first time in this country under penalty of forfeiture of the rights of author or composer. 'The Pirates of Penzance' is in two acts, each comprised in one act scene. The first represents a vast cavern, with a view of the sea. The second represents a ruined chapel, intensely picturesque as seen by the light of the moon. The story may be regarded as a satire or burlesque upon the conventional romance of buccaneering and the sentimentalities of a pirate's career on the stage and in narratives of fiction. Its hero is Frederick, a young corsair, beloved by beautiful Mabel, daughter of a major general, whose functions are necessarily inimical to the ordinary pursuits of a gallant and adventurous suitor for the hand of a young lady. A sergeant of police is also among the more prominent personages, as are James and Samuel, two pirates, and Ruth, Frederick's nurse.

"That the production of 'The Pirates of Penzance' at the Royal Bijou Theatre of Paignton for one night only will attain the objects in view there can be no doubt, though the selection of this remote and curiously unlikely locality for the first performance will doubtless be denominated to the crisis for a short time.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent reports that the change in the Ministry of France has produced a decidedly unfavorable impression in Germany, owing mainly to the retirement of M. Waddington from the Cabinet and of the Count de St. Vallier from the Ambassadorship at Berlin. The *Times's* Paris correspondent says the new Cabinet is viewed by the organs of the advanced Left as satisfactory; by those of the extreme Left as much better than they expected; by those of the socialists as a step toward their own accession; by those of the reactionaries as the puppet of Gambetta and by those of the Left Centre as consisting of moderate men and, as a necessary experiment, entitled to a fair trial.

THE STORM IN SCOTLAND.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE VIOLENT GALES THAT SWEEP OVER THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

TEMPERATURE WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday is believed to have been terribly disastrous at sea. Pieces

of wreckage were picked up on Sunday at the mouth of the Frith of Forth and along the Fife shore in exposed places.

THE STORM'S RAVAGES.

In Fifeshire trees were uprooted, walls blown down and much damage done to property. In Kirkcaldy there were numerous narrow escapes from falling slates and chimneys. People were blown off their feet in the streets of the town of Greenock by the terrific gale of wind that prevailed. A fierce tempest broke over Greenock district on Sunday night and great damage was done to property of every kind. Gables and houses were blown down; brick walls and palings enclosing gardens and yards were demolished; a large number of houses were stripped of roofs, slates and zinc, and innumerable chimneys were sent flying into the streets, rendering it highly dangerous to traverse the town. So strong was the gale that many people were thrown down while attempting to cross from under the shelter of the houses.

HURRICANES IN THE ATLANTIC.

Little damage was done to vessels in the harbor, but those at Tail Bank dragged their anchors and were injured somewhat. Incoming steamers report that fearful storms are raging outside, so that it is evident the prediction of the *Herald's* Weather Bureau as to the continuance of the bad weather is well founded.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

DEVICE OF MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN TO PRESERVE THE COPYRIGHT OF THEIR NEW PLAY—ITS PERFORMANCE IN A SMALL DEVONSHIRE TOWN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The *Daily News* has the following remarks on Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Pirates of Penzance":

"The little town of Paignton, on the south coast of Devon, will be known to summer visitors for its bathing facilities and its beautiful surrounding scenery, but even in the height of summer holidays a much less dreary place than in the days of midwinter. It is not, we believe, regarded as a favorable locality for dramatic enterprise. Nevertheless Paignton possesses a theatre, though not a very large one, as will be inferred, for the proprietors endowed it with the modest name of the Royal Bijou. There to-morrow evening the long expected, new and original comic opera by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, which it is hoped will out-rival even the world-wide fame of 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' will be represented for the first time in any country. We may observe that the buff-colored posters which here and there made their appearance in a timid way on the walls of the town, announce that the new piece, which bears the title of 'The Pirates of Penzance; or, Love and Duty,' is to be represented for one day only, on Monday, the 29th of December, at two P. M. precisely. But the truth is, this is just about the moment when Mr. Sullivan's score is expected to arrive by the Bolivia, so that a little longer delay has been found absolutely necessary. The half dozen persons, if so many, who expected to attend have, however, presumably heard of this unavoidable postponement, for news in Paignton having but a small distance to travel, travels fast. The prices of admission, it may here be remarked, are not less modest than the name inscribed over the portals of the theatre—Sofa stalls, three shillings; second seats, two shillings and one shilling; gallery, sixpence. Of course under these circumstances the rehearsals of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's work by the little company who are coming over from Torquay for the occasion cannot be of the careful kind which a piece of some importance might seem to demand, but the representation has for its sole object compliance with the letter of the law, which requires that an English literary, dramatic or musical work shall be produced for the first time in this country under penalty of forfeiture of the rights of author or composer. 'The Pirates of Penzance' is in two acts, each comprised in one act scene. The first represents a vast cavern, with a view of the sea. The second represents a ruined chapel, intensely picturesque as seen by the light of the moon. The story may be regarded as a satire or burlesque upon the conventional romance of buccaneering and the sentimentalities of a pirate's career on the stage and in narratives of fiction. Its hero is Frederick, a young corsair, beloved by beautiful Mabel, daughter of a major general, whose functions are necessarily inimical to the ordinary pursuits of a gallant and adventurous suitor for the hand of a young lady. A sergeant of police is also among the more prominent personages, as are James and Samuel, two pirates, and Ruth, Frederick's nurse.

"That the production of 'The Pirates of Penzance' at the Royal Bijou Theatre of Paignton for one night only will attain the objects in view there can be no doubt, though the selection of this remote and curiously unlikely locality for the first performance will doubtless be denominated to the crisis for a short time.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent reports that the change in the Ministry of France has produced a decidedly unfavorable impression in Germany, owing mainly to the retirement of M. Waddington from the Cabinet and of the Count de St. Vallier from the Ambassadorship at Berlin. The *Times's* Paris correspondent says the new Cabinet is viewed by the organs of the advanced Left as satisfactory; by those of the extreme Left as much better than they expected; by those of the socialists as a step toward their own accession; by those of the reactionaries as the puppet of Gambetta and by those of the Left Centre as consisting of moderate men and, as a necessary experiment, entitled to a fair trial.

THE STORM IN SCOTLAND.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE VIOLENT GALES THAT SWEEP OVER THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

TEMPERATURE WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The storm of Saturday and Sunday is believed to have been terribly disastrous at sea. Pieces

of wreckage were picked up on Sunday at the mouth of the Frith of Forth and along the Fife shore in exposed places.

THE STORM'S RAVAGES.

In Fifeshire trees were uprooted, walls blown down and much damage done to property. In Kirkcaldy there were numerous narrow escapes from falling slates and chimneys. People were blown off their feet in the streets of the town of Greenock by the terrific gale of wind that prevailed. A fierce tempest broke over Greenock district on Sunday night and great damage was done to property of every kind. Gables and houses were blown down; brick walls and palings enclosing gardens and yards were demolished; a large number of houses were stripped of roofs, slates and zinc, and innumerable chimneys were sent flying into the streets, rendering it highly dangerous to traverse the town. So strong was the gale that many people were thrown down while attempting to cross from under the shelter of the houses.

HURRICANES IN THE ATLANTIC.

Little damage was done to vessels in the harbor, but those at Tail Bank dragged their anchors and were injured somewhat. Incoming steamers report that fearful storms are raging outside, so that it is evident the prediction of the *Herald's* Weather Bureau as to the continuance of the bad weather is well founded.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

DEVICE OF MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN TO PRESERVE THE COPYRIGHT OF THEIR NEW PLAY—ITS PERFORMANCE IN A SMALL DEVONSHIRE TOWN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1879.

The *Daily News* has the following remarks on Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, "The Pirates of Penzance":

"The little town of Paignton, on the south coast of Devon, will be known to summer visitors for its bathing facilities and its beautiful surrounding scenery, but even in the height of summer holidays a much less dreary place than in the days of midwinter. It is not, we believe, regarded as a favorable locality for dramatic enterprise. Nevertheless Paignton possesses a theatre, though not a very large one, as will be inferred, for the proprietors endowed it with the modest name of the Royal Bijou. There to-morrow evening the long expected, new and original comic opera by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, which it is hoped will out-rival even the world-wide fame of 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' will be represented for the first time in any country. We may observe that the buff-colored posters which here and there made their appearance in a timid way on the walls of the town, announce that the new piece, which bears the title of 'The Pirates of Penzance; or, Love and Duty,' is to be represented for one day only, on Monday, the 29th of December, at two P. M. precisely. But the truth is, this is just about the moment when Mr. Sullivan's score is expected to arrive by the Bolivia, so that a little longer delay has been found absolutely necessary. The half dozen persons, if so many, who expected to attend have, however, presumably heard of this unavoidable postponement, for news in Paignton having but a small distance to travel, travels fast. The prices of admission, it may here be remarked, are not less modest than the name inscribed over the portals of the theatre—Sofa stalls, three shillings; second seats, two shillings and one shilling; gallery, sixpence. Of course under these circumstances the rehearsals of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's work by the little company who are coming over from Torquay for the occasion cannot be of the careful kind which a piece of some importance might seem to demand, but the representation has for its sole object compliance with the letter of the law, which requires that an English literary, dramatic or musical work shall be produced for the first time in this country under penalty of forfeiture of the rights of author or composer. 'The Pirates of Penzance' is in two acts, each comprised in one act scene. The first represents a vast cavern, with a view of the sea. The second represents a ruined chapel, intensely picturesque as seen by the light of the moon. The story may be regarded as a satire or burlesque upon the conventional romance of buccaneering and the sentimentalities of a pirate's career on the stage and in narratives of fiction. Its hero is Frederick, a young corsair, beloved by beautiful Mabel, daughter of a major general, whose functions are necessarily inimical to the ordinary pursuits of a gallant and adventurous suitor for the hand of a young lady. A sergeant of police is also among the more prominent personages, as are James and Samuel, two pirates, and Ruth, Frederick's nurse.

THE UTE QUESTION.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SECRETARY SCHURZ AND COLORADO'S REPRESENTATIVE—FAILURE OF THE COMMISSION DISCUSSED—A LIVELY DEBATE IN CONGRESS THREATENED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1879.

Representative Belford, of Colorado, had an interesting interview with Secretary Schurz to-day on the Indian question, and especially with reference to the failure of the Utes to deliver up those engaged in the Meeker massacre, which failure has occasioned some uneasiness at the Interior Department. General Hatch had telegraphed that he would bring five chiefs from the Southern Agency to Indian Creek, and wanted to know whether he should bring them to Washington. This telegram led to the interview. Judge Belford was in favor of bringing them on, in the hope that they might agree to the removal of the tribe to the Indian Reservation, and the Secretary was of the same opinion.

THE UTE TREATY.

The present relation of the Indians to the treaty was discussed. It was concluded that the hostile White River Utes had forfeited their treaty rights and were to be dealt with as though no treaty had been made with them. Judge Belford, however, took the more advanced position that the tribe should be treated as a unit. He argued that they refused to give up the Indians engaged in the massacre, and that, although all were not originally concerned in the war on Thornburgh and the massacre of the agency, they were accessories after the fact and were as guilty as the original participants.

REMOVAL FAVORED.

The Secretary in reply said he would make careful study of the treaty; that it was possible the treaty required the tribe to deliver up those making war, and that he would endeavor to bring about a settlement. Both agreed that these Utes should be removed to the Utah Reservation across the border line of Colorado in Utah territory, and that if they were not removed trouble would be likely to occur in the spring. It is quite possible that if the Indians refuse to agree to peaceful removal the government will compel them to go.

During the interview a portion of the official correspondence on this subject was read, and Judge Belford remarked that the Secretary had made a great mistake in not publishing it at the time it was had, and said it would have relieved the Secretary from considerable censure that he thought was undeserved.

MR. CONGER COMEATIVE.

Representative Conger, of Michigan, stated to-day that he intended to renew the argument on the Indian question when the question arises in the House. He also said that the papers in Colorado did not sustain the government's position, and that he would not be moved by the removal of the Utes, and that when the discussion is resumed he will have them on hand and read from them.

The indications are that the debate will be bitter and acrimonious.

THE VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

The proposition of General Hatch to bring several of the friendly Ute chiefs to Washington to be held before the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, and Secretary Schurz, such a character, is not uncommon among our neighbors. The danger is therefore imminent and we can understand the energetic outburst of M. Canovas. Marshal Martinez Campos had undertaken an impossible task, and that which he left to his successors is not much more easy. He thought he could appease the Cuban insurrection by making rashly and without reserve the most seductive promises, without taking into account the interests of the mother country. His governmental programme was excellent in itself, but unfortunately the reforms he promised could not be realized in a day. They compromised at home interests almost vital in some provinces. The Marshal had obtained the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba and had confronted the peril of causing the revolution by an almost inevitable alternative to break out in the Peninsula itself. Such was the situation when some of his colleagues separated from him and forced him reluctantly to resign. The policy of M. Canovas was therefore indicated. It may be said to have been obligatory, and he had no need to expound it to the Chambers for public opinion to become concerned about it. Marshal Martinez Campos, during his short Ministry, had excited hopes which, being frustrated at the moment of realization, became irrefragable. The two parties opposed were aroused to a most violent exaltation at the same moment. M. Canovas had scarcely opened his mouth in the Chamber of Deputies than he was received with jeers and interruptions, which soon warmed to cries of anger and vociferations. On his side he soon became over excited and declared to the Chamber that the King was not bound to treat with factions and adversaries nor to keep promises made to them, and he went so far as to say that if the rebels wished to renounce the war the government was ready for it. His speech goaded the members of the opposition to exasperation; and they declared that they would not attend the sittings again until they had obtained satisfaction. They have so far kept their word, and negotiations between the parties have led to no result. As will be seen, the Ministerial embarrassment in France are nothing compared with those on the other side of the Pyrenees.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR HOWARD.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 29, 1879.

Governor Howard was to-day stricken with a severe attack of the heart. This is his second stroke within a week, and it is feared, prove fatal.

EARTHQUAKE IN DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 29, 1879.

Yankton was shaken by an earthquake at half past twelve o'clock last night. The shock lasted about a minute and was accompanied by internal rumblings. Hundreds of persons sleeping were awakened, and many were injured. The city was left in a state of alarm. Fort Sully reports a similar vibration.

THE MORMON PREDICAMENT.

APPROPRIATION OF COMING CONGRESSIONAL ACTION—LOOKING FOR A NEW REFUGE IN MEXICO—GOVERNOR EMMETT BOUND FOR WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 29, 1879.

Delegate Cannon's hasty visit from Washington is commented on here as having been dictated by the anxiety of the Mormon leaders on the proposed measures to be taken by Congress for the extinction of polygamy. There is no apprehension among Mormons of any violent measures being adopted or enforced against them on account of the polygamy of the past, but it is fully expected by the intelligent men among them that after Congress shall have adopted new measures, the Saints must no longer take more than one wife each, and shall hereafter live like civilized people. Mr. Cannon admitted to your correspondent that unless there was some special Divine interposition to protect it polygamy was doomed as an institution. He very consistently looks for that interposition, but up to the present time the signs do not forebode its coming at an early day. He returns to Washington to lobby for some moderate assistance in saving of new legislation.

SEEKING A NEW CANVAS.

The recent report of an apostle to the City of Mexico is looked upon as an effort to get a foothold beyond the southern boundary of the United States. The Mormons are very convenient for the leading men to take shelter at any time this country because they are not bound by the same laws as the rest of the population. The Mormons are in communication with the Mormon authorities, said that while there was plenty of land in the Northern States of Mexico where the Mormons could occupy, the government would, under no circumstances, permit the practice of polygamy on Mexican soil. The Mormons would, however, the utmost rigor attempt to introduce it there.

Governor Emmett left for Washington this morning, taking a number of letters addressed to President Harrison. He is expected to be a faithful and efficient executive officer. To the petitions he has received from all the States, he has given his attention and other places asking his protection.

VITRIOL IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1879.

The Shepherd-Wood vitriol throwing case was the talk of this city to-day, and an account of which was forwarded to the *Herald's* yesterday, has brought to light another instance of the crime which occurred in this city earlier in the week than the event of Christmas Day. The two important reasons which combine to prevent attention from being directed to the case were that the persons involved were in the lower ranks of life and that the woman who committed the crime had succeeded in eluding the police. There is no romance whatever in the story. It appears that a servant girl in a Spruce street boarding house, Martha Cooper by name, had formed the acquaintance of a young man, James